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The Soul of the Millionaire.

Cesare Lombroso, the distinguished Italian criminologist, has written for this month's issue of the *Lettura*, a widely read magazine published in Milan, a study dissecting the characteristics of the American millionaire. The article bears the rather startling title, "The Soul of the North American Millionaire," and is intended by the author as a plausible explanation of the success of the money kings of America in accumulating cash. It is illustrated with portraits of J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, Chas. Schwab and Andrew Carnegie.

After stating that America has more millionaires than all the rest of the world, he says that their financial success is principally due to the nature of the ground on which they labor, where the workman makes twice as much in wages as his English brother, who is known to make seven times the wages of the Russian laboring man.

According to Lombroso, an anthropological examination of the American millionaires would never discover the characteristics of genius.

"The forehead is higher and squarer, their jaw more developed, as in the specific cases of Jay Gould, Rockefeller, Gates, Sage, Morgan and W. H. Vanderbilt. Very few of them have those degenerating characteristics so common among geniuses, excepting their common smallness of stature," in several cases the American millionaires being inches shorter than their wives. Most of them have a beautiful, harmonic physiognomy, like Hill, Keene, Sage, Stillman and Griscom. One, Cruger, is even extraordinary beautiful. Their wives are also generally beautiful women, excepting the Cattle Queen, Miss King, whose physiognomy is too masculine." Their children, in the criminologist's opinion, are generally weak in body and soul, though this is not sufficient to establish the degenerating character of the fathers, but is partly due to forced isolation.

From a psychological standpoint the Italian criminologist holds that the American millionaires belong, as a class, more to the exaggerated type of the average man than to the exceptional types of genius. "Their principal qualities, according to the gospel of Carnegie, are rapid intuition in perceiving the utility of enterprises, rapid decision in undertaking them; a spirit of economy that goes so far as to become avarice, and knowledge of the minutest particulars of administration. To these I would add originality of some of their ideas, readiness to meet trouble when necessary, tact in selecting men and opportunities, ability to stop at the right time, which makes them reach the goal in a brief period."

According to the Italian philosopher, one of the few qualities the American millionaire possesses in common with

geniuses is his precocity. Stephen Girard was a sailor at 10; James Gordon Bennett a compositor at 15; Jay Gould, at 12, was paid half a dollar a week, and at 15 had an interest in a factory; Knight entered a mill when only 8 years old; Carnegie began at 12 to earn \$1.20 a week, and "for this reason it has been easier for the American millionaires to acquire the necessary technical knowledge."

On the contrary, according to Lombroso, one of the qualities of the American millionaire wholly in contrast with those possessed by men of genius is lack of culture. Most of them are the children of workingmen and farmers. Even Senator W. A. Clark, who at first studied civil engineering, and James J. Hill, who aspired to a church career, abandoned their schools after a few years. "This is a very important point, because the energy and the time that cultured men spend in the acquisition of serious knowledge and in theoretical fields the American millionaires have spent in concentrating their minds on the business they were to manage to their own profit."

Another cause of financial success, Lombroso thinks, was extreme poverty when young, even when children of good families. Clark had to teach school and then become a miner in order to raise the \$5,000 which proved to be the foundation of his fortune. The cotton king, Knight, began work in a cotton mill at 1.25¢ a week, as much as Carnegie earned when a boy. Hill, when he left his church career, started as a grocer boy at 50 cents a day.

From these facts Lombroso concludes that the chief cause of the American millionaire's success is ready intuition to select the proper opportunities, which has caused most of them to become the promoters of great American trusts, which brought them millions.

"And to this," says the Italian philosopher, "their enormous avidity for gain, which began in their early years because of necessity, and then kept on through habit and need of excitement, as happens with the gambler."

Rockefeller is quoted as saying that his successor will have to be a man who will not care for the ruin of 10 or 12 people and be absolutely unscrupulous. This leads the author to dwell on the free and easy conscience of American millionaires. He maintains Havemeyer, "who having borrowed 140,000\$ from a friendly banker, used his money to crush his benefactor in a sugar deal." He speaks of Girard, "who was so avaricious and cruel with his wife that she died of a broken heart," and then states that when millionaires speak of probity as a necessary requisite to success they are to be understood as mentioning a probity—which consists in temperance apt to

save one from juvenile seductions, in the scrupulous return of small loans received in the beginning of one's career, which will enable the would-be millionaire to obtain credit from the banks, but has no relation whatever to the necessity of avoiding doing evil to other people. Often this kind of person goes very near to infringing the code and "profits by other people's misfortunes and weakness, so that practically the only difference from the average type of man is that he approaches a little more the criminal type. As soon as the American millionaire has succeeded in his career, he begins generally to surround himself with an atmosphere which is not much different from that surrounding a sovereign. His first thought is to build up for himself an ancestry, and there are in New York several firms attending to the business of building up family trees. Some of the rich men of America are satisfied with a descent from American pioneers, but others, like Astor, claim descent from Henry IV and the Norman conquerors. With these ideas they assume other and more luxurious habits of life. They have built huge palaces where they entertain in a style surpassing the grandeur of the European courts. One of the Vanderbilt dames possesses a necklace worth 300,000\$ and wears on her hat ostrich plumes which the Princess of Wales could not buy.

"Then they have isolated their children so that they may not come in contact with the 'lower classes.' Whitney spent 8,000\$ for his baby's cradle, and he had the precious darling watched by three nurses and four physicians who came every day and telephoned his condition to all the members of the family. The child of Colonel J. J. Astor had two cooks, six personal attendants and a governess, and was only allowed to visit his father and uncle once a month."

After mentioning advantages and disadvantages accruing from the trusts, Lombroso ends his article by praising the favorite conditions created for the American workingmen by some of the richest manufacturers.

"It is true, however," he remarks, "that to the trusts is due to the transformation of the workshop—once so melancholy and smoky and so full of dangers to the health of the workingmen—into comfortable, and even elegant rooms, in which work becomes not only a pleasure, but is interrupted, stimulated and permeated by amusements. A corset factory employing 2,500 women workers; a famous pickle factory and a cash register company have workrooms lined with light varnished wood, ornamented with curtains at the windows and flowering plants which are taken care of by the employees.

"In some factories there are to be found beautiful retiring and dressing

rooms, bicycle depots with all the implements needed for repairs, bath rooms for the employees and shower baths which can be used every day by the working people. There are in some factories means to wash and iron clothes, and hot meals are furnished in some others at a very low price. Working girls are provided with foot stools and chairs with a back to them, so as to diminish the sense of fatigue. A New York firm even provides a boat during the summer and every Saturday sends from 80 to 100 girls to the seashore for their entertainment and health."

J. R. Boyer, the Cherry Creek district miner, has sold his Climax group of quartz claims in that district to J. A. Tribby and associates, who are Indiana capitalists. They will start work upon the properties as soon as the necessary legal papers on the deal have become a matter of record. A development plant will be placed upon the mines; also, a prospecting mill, the latter to be enlarged in due time, the whole to be worked by water power, as an abundance of water flows through the group and can be advantageously handled with a 50 foot fall. There are six fell claims in the group, and the machinery will be installed and work started at the central point of the group. All the claims have a fine showing of mineralized ore, which is mostly free milling. Six different samples taken from the group gave returns in gold ranging from 13.80¢ to 84¢ a ton. Ore from the Climax was worked probably years ago by arastra process.—Prescott Courier.

The usual scene of activity is noticeable by every one visiting the Cyrus Noble mine, as all necessary buildings are now completed and this property has the general appearance of a camp in itself, having its own electric and water systems. The foundation is be-

Do it To-day.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottle, 25c.; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

ing excavated for a new 40-horse power hoist, which is to be situated east of the mill, thus giving the new hoist the advantage of hoisting with the least possible resistance on the main pulley. This company last week shipped another large brick to the mint, making three shipments within about 40 days, weighing respectively 31, 40 and 56 pounds. The latest shipment of 56 pounds representing only a 13 1-2 day run with a ten stamp mill, and goes to swell the already large and daily increasing fund from which its initial dividend will be paid on or before June 15. This excellent showing is creating an interest in Cyrus Noble.—Searchlight Correspondence Sun.

The Cole interests are preparing for immediate development of their properties in the Globe camp. They have appointed J. J. Hinkley, formerly of the Calumet & Arizona company, as superintendent to have charge of the development work at Globe. These properties in Globe comprise a strip three miles long by a mile in width, and Cole interests say that the chances for encountering ore in the Globe camp are more favorable than were the chances for encountering ore in the Bisbee camp when the Cole people began their operations. It is claimed that the work of prospecting in the Globe district is 80 per cent. cheaper than in Bisbee, as in the latter camp it was necessary to run drifts in all directions looking for the bed of ore, while in Globe there are well defined fissures which make development work more certain of results.—Globe Register.

Summer Excursions.

The Santa Fe has made a rate of 75¢ from Chicago, 69¢ from St. Louis and 60¢ from Kansas City to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Tickets on sale daily from June 1 to September 15. Time limit October 31.

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